



Animal Industry News

Volume 3, Issue 1

April, 2002

What's New

By Secretary of Agriculture Patty Judge

The great news coming from the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship is that Pseudorabies cases in Iowa have hit the *zero* mark. When I took office three years ago, one of my goals was to rid Iowa of Pseudorabies as quickly as possible. Under the direction of Dr. Schiltz, partnered with an extraordinary team of dedicated veterinarians and swine producers, we hit that magic number in January. With your help, we will continue to be vigilant in our efforts to eradicate this terrible swine disease.

I am excited to report that we have a new website, which allows for easier access and more information about the Ag Department as well as updates on pseudorabies, foot and mouth disease and many other animal health issues. Our new website is: www.agriculture.state.ia.us. Check it out.

The United Kingdom was 'officially' declared foot and mouth disease free in January. Although this is great news, we will continue being watchful. We have a first-rate Foot and Mouth Disease Response Plan prepared in the event of a foreign animal disease emergency. Dr. Schiltz, and the rest of our Animal Industry Bureau are staying on top of this and other animal disease threats (foreign and domestic.)

Iowa Veterinarians are our first line of

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PATTY JUDGE
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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DEPUTY SECRETARY OF
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JUDGE PATTY
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

2002 Exhibition Regulations

Enclosed with this newsletter are the animal health regulations for the 2002 exhibition season. There are some changes from last year.

Sheep and goat exhibition regulations have been modified to comply with the federal scrapie program. All sheep and goats must be signed up with the scrapie program and the identification requirements have changed.

Shows and/or fairs which include more than one county must follow the

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Iowa Brands Registration Program News

Karen Gideon, Brand Recorder

Chapter 169A, Marking and Branding of Livestock, was enacted as a brand registration program in 1965 by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS).

Chapter 169.1(1) "Brand" means an identification mark that is burned into the hide of a live animal by a hot iron or another method approved by the secretary. A brand now includes a cryo-brand, or freeze brand.

In Year 2001, 80 new brand certificates

and 6 transfer of title/ownerships were issued. Also, 358 brand renewal notifications were mailed for the 2001 licensing year, and 297 renewed, 17 cancelled, with 44 forfeiting their brand. For licensing year 2002, 381 renewals were sent and as of April 1st, 263 have renewed, 40 have cancelled. If a brand owner does not renew the brand and pay the renewal fee within six months after it is due (July 1st), the owner shall forfeit the brand and the brand will no longer be recorded. Currently, the State of Iowa has 3,268 registered brands.

IDALS is still in the process of up-

dating the computer program to allow internet access to the current listing of all brands registered with the Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship. With the present budget and personnel cuts, this project will not be completed in the near future.

Please Note: Effective July 1, 2001, Chapter 169A, the brand recording

fee has been increased to \$25.00 for five years, also increasing the renewal fee to \$25.00 for five years. To transfer ownership of a brand the cost is now \$15.00.

For brand information, or to receive an application to reg-

ister a brand, or transfer of title/ownership form, contact:

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Scrapie Program Update: Rules for the new Iowa Scrapie Eradication Program are now being filed.

The goal is to eradicate scrapie nationally by the year 2010, with the US declared scrapie free by the OIE by 2016. This first year, USDA will be conducting **slaughter surveillance** on 12,000 mature sheep at 18 selected slaughter plants located in 10 states around the nation, and in those midwestern ewes destined for Mexico. A **national prevalence**, along with a **state prevalence** will be determined from this study. In approximately one year we will begin tracing scrapie-positive slaughter sheep back to their flocks of origin, and carry out flock clean-up plans on affected flocks. **Indemnity is now available** to purchase suspect, infected, and high risk animals. Increased awareness about scrapie and the new program has already resulted in a few lab submissions, and the discovery of at least two infected flocks so far. As we, and other states, find more infected flocks, trace-outs and trace backs will most likely result in many flocks in Iowa being affected by the new federal program regulations during the next year.

Identification requirements: While all states must conform to the national program guidelines, each state has some flexibility to fashion their program based on the characteristics of the industry within the state. In Iowa, our goal has been to streamline the identification requirements and minimize paperwork by having all sexually intact sheep identified when they leave their flock. Some goats will also require ID.

Animals that must be officially identified before leaving your farm:

- All sexually intact sheep departing from the flock of origin, whether for change of ownership, marketing/slaughter*, or any other sale or lease** to another person, or to attend an exhibition. This includes ewe lambs and ram lambs. Wethers do not need ID.
- All sexually intact goats that have resided with sheep. (Goats may be identified by the owner with either the official plastic eartags, or an approved tattoo (owner must call the # below for tattoo approval)).

*Animals under 18 months of age moving directly to a slaughter facility (not through an auction market or dealer) are exempt from the identification requirement.

**Rams which are leased out should be identified to the owner's flock, and the owner must keep records as to the ram's movements.

Official Scrapie ID in Iowa will consist of:

- White plastic flock ID eartags that include a flock number, and an individual number. This is the primary identification. Goats that reside with sheep may be identified with these tags, or approved tattoos. To order free flock ID tags, or get approval of tattoos for goats, flock/herd owners can call: **1-866-873-2824 (USDA TAG)**.
- White metal serial numbered tags issued upon request to veterinarians, markets, and dealers, to be applied only when the flock ID tags are absent. It should be uncommon for veterinarians to be called upon to identify sheep, but you may wish to order tags at the above phone number so as to have them on hand, in case.

Iowa Scrapie Program

Dr. Pamela L. Smith

Dr. Sharon K. Fairchild

Designated Scrapie Epidemiologists

When completing a **Certificate of Veterinary Inspection** on ID eligible animals you must have the owner fill out and sign an Owner/Seller Statement (the owner can supply these) and record the flock ID number on the certificate, and include a statement that says that the animal(s) "were not exhibiting clinical signs associated with scrapie at the time of examination". A copy of the Owner/Seller Statement may be attached for animals moving out of state (check with state of destination for requirements).

All records relating to the identification and movement of scrapie ID eligible animals must be maintained for five years.

Data from **NAHMS studies** have indicated that approximately 1.2% of sheep flocks may contain infected animals. Scrapie has mainly been found in black face breeds in the US, however, there have been some affected white face breeds. In Iowa, we are aware of 29 infected flocks in the past 10 years. Of these, 27 were of black faced breeds, one was a goat that had been exposed to sheep, however one flock contained infected white faced animals. **Current genetic testing** seems to indicate that animals which are QQ at codon 171 are most susceptible and animals which are RR at codon 171 are most resistant to the strain of scrapie we have in the US. As the eradication program continues, we should obtain more information about the interaction of genetics and scrapie in this country.

Besides this eradication program, there is a **Scrapie Flock Certification Program** that some of your producers might wish to enroll in. They can call 515-669-3727 to obtain more information about this program. As the eradication program progresses, each state or region will progress toward free status. There will be some restriction of movement of sheep from States or regions of lower status to higher status regions or States. Some flocks may be able to improve their ability to move sheep by having been enrolled in this Scrapie Flock Certification Program and reaching certified status. It takes five years minimum to reach certified status so producers who wish to benefit from this program should be signing up soon.

If you would like **more information** about this new eradication program, you may contact your state or federal district veterinarian or one of your **Iowa Scrapie Designated Epidemiologists**, Dr. Pam Smith at 515-669-5633 if you practice west of I 35 or Dr. Sharon Fairchild at 515-669-3727 if you practice east of I 35. If you would like to put on an educational program for your producers, one of our district veterinarians would be happy to do a presentation. We can also provide informational handouts if you want to do a mailing to your producers. One good resource for information for your clients on Scrapie is the NIAA website: www.animalagriculture.org/scrapie.

Thank you for any help you can give us to educate producers about this new eradication program. Please do remember that scrapie is a reportable disease. If you do suspect scrapie in an animal, please contact your regulatory veterinarian.

Pseudorabies Update

Dr. Birchmier, Iowa's PR Czar

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January 15, 2002. Iowa's pseudorabies program, which began July 1, 1989 as a control and eradication program, reached its goal of zero (0) known infected herds. This goal was achieved by the cooperative efforts put forth by producers, private veterinarians, regulatory veterinarians, and lawmakers. Where do we go from here and how do we maintain the achievement of zero infected herds?

Mandatory pseudorabies vaccination continues in all Stage II counties. This mandatory vaccination requires four doses per year for breeding swine and a minimum of one dose per finishing swine. Program money is available for a twenty-five cent per dose reimbursement through September 30, 2002. A waiver of the vaccination requirement is available from the department for qualified negative herds by written request.

Mandatory negative pseudorabies status current within six (6) months continues for all sites in Stage II counties. Swine sites in Stage III counties will be required to have one (1) negative test in 2002. Program funds are available for two site tests in Stage II and one site test in Stage III in 2002.

Restricted movement (sealed vehicle and 1-27 shipping permit) is required for UNKNOWN status swine and pseudorabies positive swine. This movement must be to slaughter only.

Swine herds found pseudorabies positive will have two cleanup options: depopulation within 15 days of diagnosis (buyout schedule per current revised APEP program) or test and removal.

Mandatory vaccination to enhance immunity, frequent testing to detect residual pockets of pseudorabies virus, and mandatory cleanup by either depopulation or test-and-removal with restricted movement to slaughter only will finalize this eradication program.

Testing requirements are as follows:

1. **Movement – site test:** No change of ownership except to slaughter. Must be current within six (6) months prior to movement. Currently, two tests per year at program expense.
 - a) Finishers: minimum 14 per site; if multi-

buildings, 10 per building.

- b) Offsite nursery: minimum 14 per site; if multiple buildings, 10 per building.
- c) Farrow to wean:

1-10 breeders:	Test all
10-35 breeders:	Test 10
36 or more:	Test 30%, maximum 30 head.
- d) Farrow to finish:

1-10 breeders:	Test all
10-35 breeders:	Test 10
36 or more:	Test 30%, maximum 30 head
Finishers:	Test minimum 14; if multiple buildings, 10 per building

2. Sales for further feeding:

- a) Offsite nursery – grower: Test 30 head within 30 days prior to sale.
- b) Farrow to wean: Test status current for six (6) months.

1-10 breeders:	Test all
10-35 breeders:	Test 10
36 or more:	Test 30%, maximum 30 head
- c) Farrow to finish: Test status current for six (6) months.

1-10 breeders:	Test all
10-35 breeders:	Test 10
36 or more:	Test 30%, maximum 30 head
Finishers:	Test minimum 14; if multiple buildings, 10 per building

3. Sale of breeding swine:

- a) Originate from a qualified negative herd, or
- b) Originate from a qualified negative vaccinated herd, or
- c) Tested negative within 30 days prior to movement.

4. **Post import entry test is no longer required.** All swine imports into Stage II must meet vaccination requirements.

All sales of swine, except those going to slaughter, require a health certificate. All swine movements require either a health certificate or a relocation record.

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BUDGET! BUDGET!! BUDGET!!!

The state budget woes have sure wreaked havoc in the department. To this point, the Secretary has worked hard to preserve the Animal Industry field staff. Budget reductions earlier in the year caused us to lay off some of the office staff and experience difficulty in keeping up with program work.

The most recent cuts, enacted by the legislature, will force all departmental employees to be laid off for three days – **May 10, May 24, and June 7**. You will be unable to contact departmental employees and the office on those dates.

While no decisions have been made on the budget for next fiscal year, preliminary numbers are frightening – an additional 9% cut. A cut of this magnitude would cripple us.

Depending on the outcome, we will provide the best level of service that we can.

Pseudorabies. WOW! The pseudorabies program has seen dramatic progress this year. The federal buy-out program (APEP) is still available, and greater flexibility has been afforded the Iowa program to allow for whole herd buyouts once again. We need your help to encourage and promote the continued use of vaccine as insurance against becoming infected at a time when infected herds are being further restricted. We reached a very important goal – zero infected herds – in January. Recently, a newly found infected herd was discovered in Washington County. The herd was detected on a routine monitoring test, and a subsequent whole herd test revealed six positive animals. The herd was classified as infected on February 6, 2002 and was depopulated on February 19, 2002. Due to the cooperation of this producer, Iowa will not have to restart the clock in our goal of advancing in program status. I would like to sincerely thank the Iowa veterinarians who have served as the backbone of this program. The last year hasn't been easy, but I don't know of a better group to put my trust and confidence in. THANK YOU!

Johne's. The Iowa legislature passed, and the governor signed, Senate File 209 in 2001. This legislation affected the marketing of cull dairy animals and established a Paratuberculosis Task Force. Cull dairy cows, upon express written condition of the seller, may only

State Veterinarian's Report

be sold to slaughter. The legislation also established a Paratuberculosis Task Force and charged the group with two objectives:

Charge #1. Advising the department regarding the administration of Chapter 165A including the adoption of rules providing methods and procedures to determine whether cattle are infected.

Charge #2. Studying the prevalence of paratuberculosis in this state and methods required to control it, including the effectiveness and practicability of requiring that cattle be tested.

The legislation specified how the task force was composed, and the IVMA representative was Dr. Judd Grover. As a result of the task force meetings, administrative rules were drafted and are currently in the adoption process. These rules will require that animals which react positively to an organism-based test for Johne's must have a C-punch applied to their right ear. The task force also recommended that all cull breeding animals sold through an auction market must go to slaughter – this recommendation is currently being discussed by the legislature.

Veterinary Clinic Certification. Senate File 419 was passed in 2000. This legislation requires the certification of all vet clinics in Iowa. The IVMA established a task force to put together a proposed program which was forwarded to the Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine. The Board used the IVMA report to fulfill an obligation to report on a proposed certification program to the legislature. The Board will have to implement any program through the administrative rules process. I have been a delay in drafting these rules. It is my hope to get this accomplished in the near future. There will be additional opportunities for your input, and your input is encouraged. I still have concerns about long term funding for this program.

CWD. The department has initiated a voluntary surveillance program for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD). The

elk industry in Iowa has been very proactive with respect to animal health issues. CWD, a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, has emerged as a very important disease in this industry. A number of states have begun requiring an active surveillance program as a condition of allowing the importation of animals from producers. Recently, Iowa has banned cervidae from areas considered to be endemic for CWD (NE, CO, WY, Saskatchewan, and now Wisconsin). The program is voluntary and for those electing to participate requires annual inventory reconciliation of animals, submission of samples from all animals 18 months of age or older which die, and changes the import/intrastate movement requirements. These new requirements are posted on our web site.

West Nile Virus. A dead crow in Scott County tested positive last year. A cardinal from East Baton Rouge Parish has tested positive for West Nile virus in Louisiana. Fort Dodge has a vaccine for West Nile. Initial immunization requires two doses. The vaccine was hard to get last year with the rapid disease progression across the country. We need to be recommending this for your equine clients.

Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis. Last year Iowa had a confirmed case of EEE in a yearling Belgian colt in Chickasaw County (Fredricksburg). The colt was not immunized. Another important reason to maintain the vaccination status for these diseases.

Foreign Animal Diseases. The Emergency Management Division conducted an exercise of the Foot and Mouth Disease Response Plan in July. We have worked at correcting deficiencies and fine-tuning our response plan. I am trying to find funding to maintain the position that Dr. Webb filled this last year so that we can continue to improve our preparedness.

Please let me know your ideas, comments, suggestions, or criticisms and how we can better serve you.

FMD PLAN

The state FMD plan is currently being rolled into an annex of the State Emergency Plan that covers infectious animal disease disasters. IDALS will use the FMD Operations Manual we developed as the template when addressing other highly infectious animal diseases. Eventually we hope to have operational manuals developed for other highly infectious animal diseases.

IRVIN

IDALS has developed Iowa's Rapid Veterinary Information Network (IRVIN) in order to communicate with veterinarians quickly during an emergency. Currently the system utilizes a list serve to burst email information. Response by the veterinary community has been excellent. If you are not signed up for IRVIN, contact the State Veterinarian's Office or Dr. Webb at 515.281.5002.

Milk Plan

IDALS worked with the milk

Emergency Disease Preparedness

Dr. Patrick Webb

industry and the Iowa Department of Public Health to develop a Milk Industry Response Plan that addresses issues specific to the production and movement of raw milk and finished milk products. The plan is at a point where we need to know how contiguous states will react in regards to milk during a FMD outbreak. In recognition of the work done on Iowa's Milk Plan we were invited to participate on the National FMD Dairy Research Working Group. This group has been tasked with developing dairy guidelines for the Federal FMD Response Plan. The group also is identifying and finding funding for key research issues germane to FMD and the dairy industry.

Illinois Meeting

Iowa has been invited to a meeting to develop a regional emergency response plan for animal diseases

hosted by Illinois. This meeting is extremely important in order to help understand how each state will react during an animal disease disaster.

Biosecurity

Now more than ever is essential for veterinarians to practice good biosecurity and aid producers in developing good biosecurity plans for their farms. One important point has become clear during the development of our disaster plan: Biosecurity can make the difference between a herd being depopulated and a herd that gets quarantined.

Something to think about

What will your role as a veterinarian be during an outbreak of a highly contagious disease? There will be an extreme need for veterinarians during this type of emergency. Would you be willing to be an inspector? Head up a euthanasia team? Be part of a decontamination team? It is a good idea to think about it now so if the call ever comes you know how you will react!

Animal Industry Enforcement Actions

Ronald Rowland, Consumer Protection & Regulatory Affairs Division Director

In 2001, the Iowa Legislature updated the Iowa Code regarding penalties for animal health violations. Criminal penalties have been deleted and civil penalties have been substituted for violations.

At first blush, this might seem like a step towards less enforcement. In fact, the change makes it far easier for the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship to enforce the animal health law and rules. Instead of needing to work with 99 county attorneys' offices and numerous judges throughout the state, the Department can levy a uniform civil penalty on a violator.

Since July 1, 2000, 104 producers and companies have been fined in excess of \$52,000. Most violations have been in the pseudorabies area where there have been numerous fines for failure to vaccinate and failure to test/illegal movement of untested swine. Several sellers of swine (and one horse) have been fined for selling livestock without providing a health certificate.

There has also been an increase in compliance in the area of unlicensed livestock dealers or feeder pigs dealers. Prior to the law change, criminal prosecutions were successfully achieved in four unlicensed livestock dealer cases resulting in over \$1000 of criminal fines.

"The new law will help us dramatically in dealing with unlicensed livestock or feeder pig dealer enforcement. We have increased our efforts in this area significantly in the past year. When the enforcement was in the criminal realm, it was often difficult to get uniform enforcement throughout the state. That is now changing," stated Ron Rowland, Director of the Consumer Protection and Regulatory Affairs Division, who oversees the compliance efforts.

"In addition, since the law provides that each day a person acts as an unlicensed dealer is a separate viola-

tion, the potential is there for some significant fines. There is one person who is currently looking at a \$3300 fine for willfully operating without a license. Livestock producers deserve protections against unlicensed dealers. So do those licensed dealers who operate by the rules," stated Rowland.

Veterinarians can help both their clients and the Department by advising their clients that the Department is serious about compliance. Producers often rely on their veterinarians for assistance in meeting animal health requirements. Pseudorabies vaccination and testing requirements are still being enforced and will be enforced. Health certificates are a requirement for the selling of livestock, except to slaughter, and they have been required for many, many years. Producers ignore those requirements at their peril.

News From Dr. Schmitt
Assistant State Veterinarian

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Brucellosis Update News:

Texas: As of the end of December, one brucellosis affected herd was under quarantine in Rusk county, Texas. That herd was depopulated in January.

An additional herd was disclosed in Texas at the end of January as well. This herd is in Live Oak county, Texas, in a town called George West and was disclosed as the result of a livestock market reactor. The herd has been placed under quarantine, and the rest of the animals will be tested shortly. The culture from that market reactor was called an atypical Biovar 1 at the Texas lab, and was pending confirmation from National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) in Ames. We just received notice that NVSL reported that the organism was actually *Brucella abortus* strain 19. The misidentification was due to a bacterial contaminant in the sample submitted for confirmation and properly identified the isolate as Strain 19.

Therefore, that herd is removed from the list of affected herds. This fiscal year, there have been two affected herds disclosed in Texas, both in December. Texas now has no affected herds. Prior to the disclosure of these herds, the last affected herd disclosed in Texas was in July 2000.

South Dakota: Two reactor bull calves were disclosed in January on testing conducted on a bison herd. At this time, it is being determined how these animals became infected.

Missouri: A brucellosis affected herd was disclosed in Missouri the beginning of March this year. There were 23 reactors out of a herd of 66 in Bates County. Prior to the disclosure of this herd, the last affected herd found in Missouri was disclosed in July 2001. This new herd is about 5 miles away from the herd disclosed in July. The owner of this herd owns 2 herds within a 2 mile radius of the herd found in July, both of which tested negative, and which he says have had no contact with the herd that was recently found. This new herd has been having abortions.

On March 28, 2002, it was reported that another brucellosis affected herd was disclosed in Missouri. There were 4 reactors out of 16 animals tested. This herd is a fenceline adjacent to the herd disclosed earlier this month. Therefore, there are currently two affected herds in Missouri.

Currently, Missouri and Texas are the only Brucellosis Class A states.

PSEUDORABIES STATUS

Stage II/III	Stage IV	Stage V	Stage V,	Stage V,	Stage V,	Stage V,
Iowa	Minne- Nebraska	Alabama Alaska	Hawaii Idaho	Missis- Missouri	Ohio Oklahoma	Vermont Virginia
Stage III	South Da-	Arizona	Illinois	Montana	Oregon	Washington
Florida	Indiana	Arkansas	Kansas	Nevada	Pennsyl-	West Vir-
Louisiana	New Jer- Tennessee Texas	California Colorado Connecti- Delaware Georgia	Kentucky Maine Mary- Massa- Michigan	New Hamp- New Mexico New York North North	Puerto Rhode Island South US Virgin Utah	Wisconsin Wyoming

Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship



Consumer Protection & Regulatory Affairs Division

Animal Industry Bureau

Dr. John Schiltz, State Veterinarian



Free Continuing Education on Foreign Animal Diseases for Veterinarians

We are proud to announce a **FREE** continuing education opportunity for Iowa Licensed Veterinarians, and we are bringing the seminar to four locations across Iowa to better serve you. The meeting will include lunch and best of all it will be worth 7.25 CE Credits.

Reportable Diseases – Iowa

21-64.1(163) Reporting disease. Whenever any person or persons who shall have knowledge of the existence of any infectious or contagious disease, such disease affecting the animals within the state or resulting in exposure thereto, which may prove detrimental to the health of the animals within the state, it shall be the duty of such person or persons to report the same in writing to the State Veterinarian, Bureau of Animal Industry, Henry A. Wallace Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, who shall then take such action as deemed necessary for the suppression and prevention of such disease. The following named diseases are infectious or contagious and the diagnosis or suspected diagnosis of any of these diseases in animals must be reported promptly to the Iowa department of agriculture and land stewardship by the veterinarian making the diagnosis or suspected diagnosis:

List A and List B diseases as classified by the Office of International Des Epizooties

List A

Foot and mouth disease
Swine vesicular disease
Peste des petits ruminants
Lumpy skin disease
Bluetongue
African horse sickness
Classical swine fever
Newcastle disease
Vesicular stomatitis
Rinderpest
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
Rift Valley fever
Sheep pox and goat pox
African swine fever
Highly pathogenic avian influenza

List B

Multiple species diseases

Anthrax
Aujeszky's disease
Echinococcus/hydatidosis
Heartwater
Leptospirosis
New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
Paratuberculosis
Q fever
Rabies
Trichinellosis

Cattle Diseases

Bovine anaplasmosis

Bovine babesiosis
Bovine brucellosis
Bovine cysticercosis
Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
Bovine tuberculosis
Dermatophilosis
Enzootic bovine leukosis
Haemorrhagic septicaemia
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
Malignant catarrhal fever
Theileriosis
Trichomonosis
Trypanosomosis (tsetse-borne)

Sheep and goat diseases

Caprine and ovine brucellosis (excluding *B. ovis*)
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
Contagious agalactia
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)
Maedi-visna
Nairobi sheep disease
Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis
Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*)
Scrapie

Swine diseases

Atrophic rhinitis of swine
Enterovirus encephalomyelitis
Porcine brucellosis
Porcine cysticercosis
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
Tranmissible gastroenteritis

Equine diseases

Contagious equine metritis
Dourine
Epizootic lymphangitis
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western)
Equine infectious anaemia
Equine influenza
Equine piroplasmosis
Equine rhinopneumonitis
Equine viral arteritis
Glanders
Horse mange
Horse pox
Japanese encephalitis
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

Avian diseases

Avian chlamydiosis
Avian infectious bronchitis
Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. gallisepticum*)
Avian tuberculosis
Duck virus enteritis
Duck virus hepatitis
Fowl cholera
Fowl pox
Fowl typhoid
Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
Marek's disease
Pullorum disease

Other Diseases

Chronic Wasting Disease

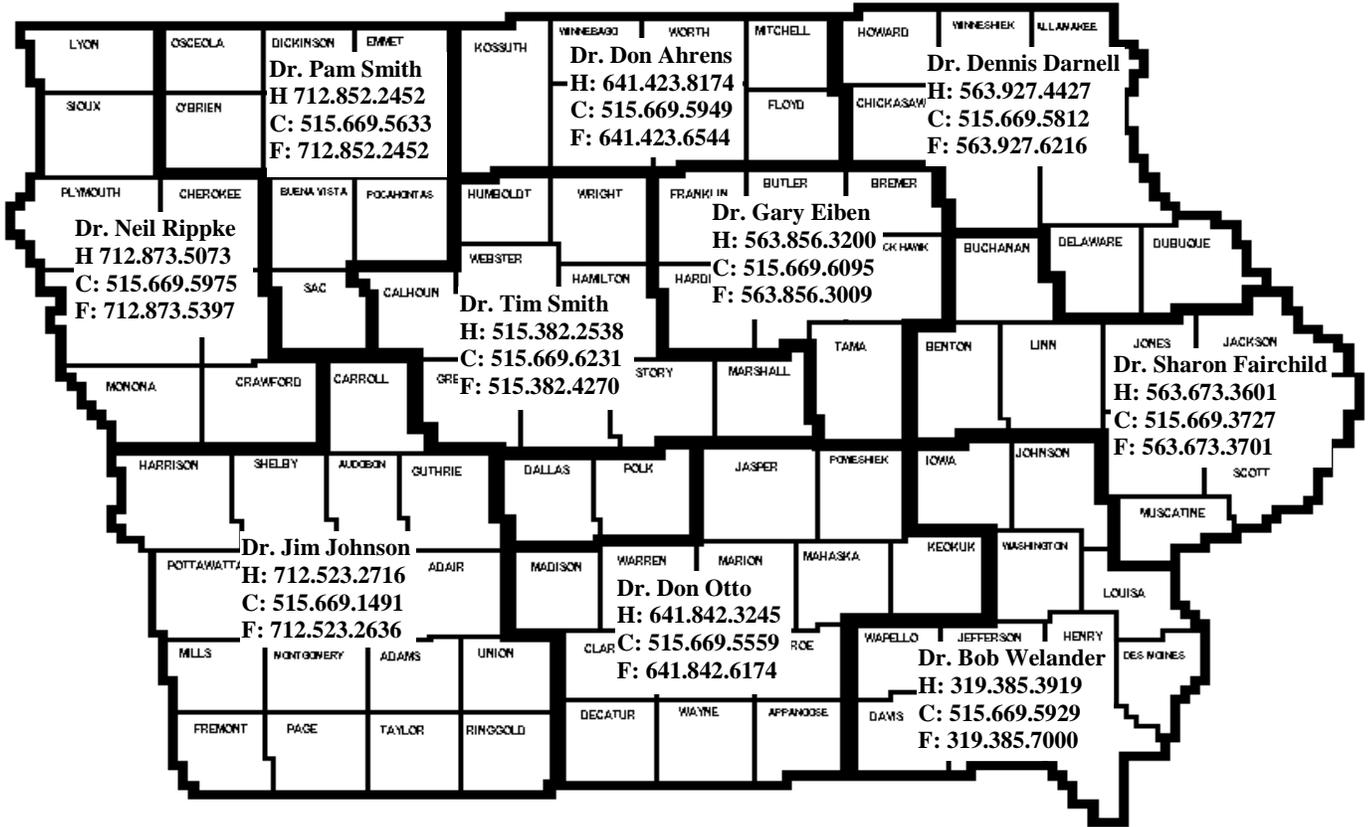
Reporting is required for any case or suspicious case of an animal having any disease that may be caused by bioterrorism, epidemic or pandemic disease, or novel or highly fatal infectious agents or biological toxins and that might pose a substantial risk of a significant number of animal fatalities, incidents of acute short-term illness in animals, or incidents of permanent or long-term disability in animals.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 163.1, 163.2, 189A.12, 189A.13 and 197.5

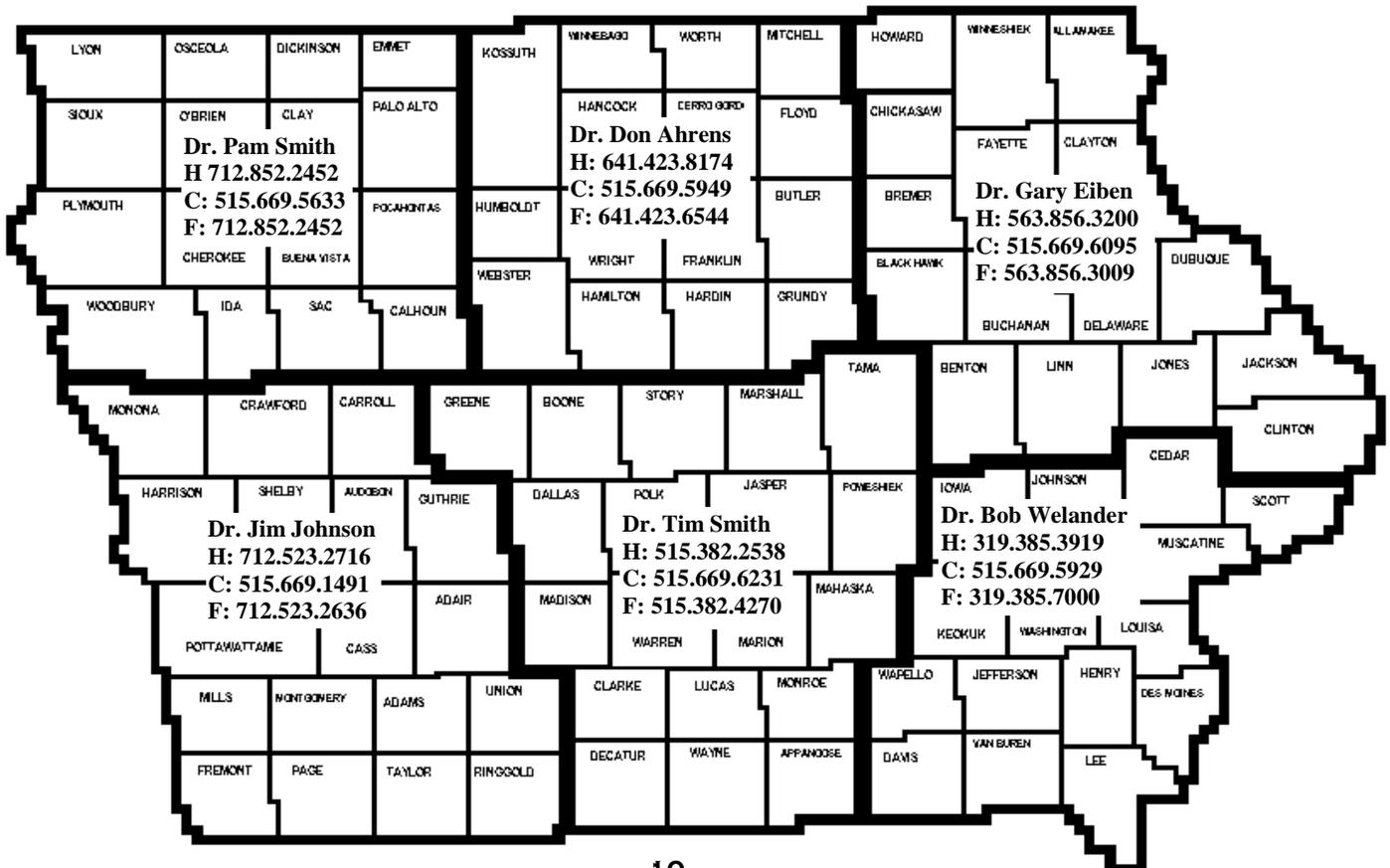
NEW DEPARTMENT WEB SITE

Check out our Web Site. We have been working at updating and improving our web site – check it out – (www.agriculture.state.ia.us). This is a new address for our site. You will find: Animal Admission Requirements, numerous maps relating to various aspects of the pseudorabies program, 2002 exhibition regulations, chronic wasting disease information, etc. We have a very early page for the Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine. We will continue to try to improve this site and provide useful and requested information. I hope to have the newsletter posted on the site. Another web site that you may find useful is (www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/sregs) – this site has the import regulations for all states.

STATE/FEDERAL CO-OP DISTRICTS (Brucellosis, PRV, Tuberculosis, Scrapie)



STATE VETERINARIAN DISTRICTS (Johne's, CWD, EIA)



2001 Iowa Rabies Summary

During 2001, 85 cases of animal rabies were reported, representing a very slight increase from 2000's total of 81. The majority of these infections were in bats and skunks, which remain Iowa's primary reservoirs for the virus. Other cases included unvaccinated cats, cattle, dogs, horses, and one fox. Only one 12-week-old dog had a history of rabies vaccination, but the vaccine was administered only 10 days before clinical disease appeared. (In general, initial rabies vaccination in animals is not considered protective for earlier exposures and is not fully protective until 30 days have elapsed since inoculation.) In keeping with past trends, most cases of cat rabies involved the furious form (likely to bite), whereas most dog cases involved the dumb, or paralytic form (unlikely to bite). Predictably, none of these animals survived the clinical disease. The single case of fox rabies reported in 2001 involved a big brown bat strain of virus. No fox-adapted strains have yet been reported in Iowa.

bies were reported, representing a total of 81. The majority of these infections were in bats and skunks, which remain Iowa's primary reservoirs for the virus.

Skunks remain Iowa's most significant terrestrial mammal reservoir with 50+% of submissions testing positive. Bats, the other rabies reservoir, continue to be involved in incidents in Iowa and consistently run a 5 to 10 percent probability of being positive when tested. One of these was identified as a silver-haired bat (*Pipistrellus subflavus*); all others were big brown bat species (*Eptesicus fuscus*). Polk County alone accounted for one-third of the reported rabies-positive bat cases. Because bats can inflict extremely small bites that may not be noticed, post-exposure prophylaxis should be administered if a bite cannot be ruled out (i.e., exposure while sleeping or exposure to a child or mentally challenged individual).

Nationally, only one case of human rabies was reported in 2001. The fatal case involved a 72-year-old male from California who had traveled to the Philippines. The man later tested positive for a strain of rabies associated with Philippine dogs, although no history of dog-bite was reported.

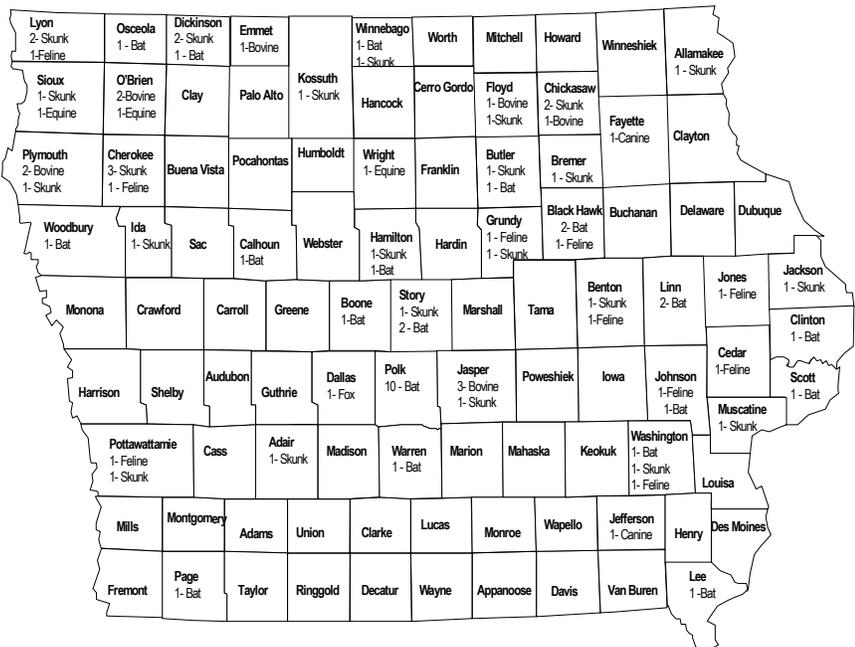
It is important to remember that humans in high-risk occupations for rabies exposure and those who plan to travel to a rabies endemic area for a period of four weeks or more should be vaccinated against rabies. The licensed tissue culture vaccines have been 100 percent effective in preventing human rabies since 1980; primary immunization includes three injections (days 0, 7, and 21 or 28). As a general rule, for those with occupational exposures, rabies vaccination should be repeated every 10 years, or when an individual's rabies titer drops below 1:5 based on blood testing at two to five year intervals.

The most important step following an animal bite is thorough washing with soap and water. If the offending animal is a dog, cat, or ferret, it should be quarantined and observed for signs of rabies for 10 days after the bite. If clinical signs of rabies occur in the animal, it should be euthanized and tested for rabies. (It is wise to cool the head with running cold water before packing with a refrigerant and submitting to a diagnostic laboratory for testing; do not freeze.) If a horse or other livestock species is involved in a bite or if extensive saliva exposure has occurred, it may be appropriate to have the animal observed for signs of rabies and the head submitted for testing if neurological deterioration is evident (call IDPH for consultation). If the offending animal (dog, cat, or ferret) cannot be identified and located within 72 hours after a bite, then starting post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) should be considered. This includes injection of rabies immune globulin (day 0) and five sequential doses of vaccine (days 0, 3, 7, 14, and 28). For exposures to bats and other wild animals that have escaped or are not identifiable, immediate PEP is recommended. If any patient has been previously vaccinated against rabies, only two doses of vaccine are needed (days 0 and 3); immune globulin is not recommended and in fact is contraindicated.

Further information or advice can be obtained by calling the Iowa Department of Public Health at 515-281-4933.

Report prepared by Valerie Bryson, sophomore veterinary student, Iowa State University.

SPECIES	# Positive	# Specimens	% Positive
Bat	31	426	7.3
Bovine	10	145	6.9
Canine	2	349	0.6
Feline	10	577	1.7
Fox	1	9	11.1
Equine	3	32	9.4
Skunk	28	58	48.3
TOTAL	85	1596	5.3



Whats New – Sec’y. Judge, cont.

(Continued from page 1)

defense against foreign animal disease. Good communication is at the heart of that defense. With this in mind, the Iowa Department of Agriculture developed the IRVIN communication system. IRVIN stands for *I*owa *R*apid *V*eterinary *I*nformation *N*etwork. This exciting new rapid communication network will assist our State Veterinarian’s office in communicating with veterinarians across the state through the e-mail system. If you have not given us your information to be added to our IRVIN e-mail list, please contact Dr. Patrick Webb at 515/242-5002 and ask to be added to our growing list of over 800+ recipients. If you are without e-mail, faxing may be another alternative.

We are lucky here in Iowa to have the finest Animal Industry Bureau found anywhere. And even operating within serious budget constraints, we are committed to serving all of you in the best way possible.

2002 Exhibition Regulations, cont.

(Continued from page 1)

regulations for the State Fair and District Shows. For those exhibitions involving only one county, the County 4-H/FFA Fair regulations will apply.

Please distribute these exhibition requirements to your members and any other interested individuals. These exhibition regulations can also be found at our web site: www.agriculture.state.ia.us

Scrapie Rules Noticed

The scrapie rules have been noticed. Public comment is encouraged (deadline is May 17, 2002). Please read these rules and let us know how we can make the Iowa program better. You can get a copy of the noticed rules at <http://www.legis.state.ia.us/Rules/2002/Bulletin/ACB020417.html>

In This Issue...

2002 Exhibition Regulations, Pseudorabies Update, Enforcement Actions, Rabies summary, and more.



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